

## SALT LAKERS ENJOY TASTE OF REAL HEAT

Thermometer Wednesday Records 84 Degrees; Refreshing Breeze Tempers Warmth.

Zionites enjoyed an ideal day Wednesday. Although the sun shone many times brighter than it did the preceding day, owing to the sky being free of clouds, the maximum temperature was only 84 degrees. A refreshing breeze prevailed most of the afternoon, adding materially in keeping the air comfortable.

The low barometric pressure over the south plateau increased in energy Wednesday and the disturbance over the upper Mississippi valley moved eastward to the upper lake region. Over the north plateau, north Rocky mountain slope and north Atlantic States the barometric pressure was high. These conditions caused showers or thunderstorms over portions of Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Kansas, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and the British Northwest Territory. The temperature ranges were slight.

Forecast for Salt Lake City and vicinity: Thursday, fair; Friday, clear; Saturday, clear; Sunday, clear.

Wednesday's record at the Salt Lake City station of the weather bureau for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. was as follows:  
Temperature at 6 p. m., 83 degrees.  
Maximum temperature, 84 degrees.  
Minimum temperature, 59 degrees.  
Mean temperature, 72 degrees, which is 1 degree below normal.  
Total deficiency of temperature since the first of the month, 1 degree.  
Accumulated deficiency since January 1, 210 degrees.  
Total precipitation since first of month, none, which is .01 inch below normal.  
Accumulated excess since January 1, 2.23 inches.  
Relative humidity at 6 p. m., 20 per cent.

### Temperatures Elsewhere.

City	Max.	Min.
Atlanta	85	65
Boston	85	65
Chicago	85	65
Cincinnati	85	65
Cleveland	85	65
Denver	85	65
Duluth	85	65
Helena	85	65
Kansas City	85	65
Los Angeles	85	65

### INCORPORATIONS

The Desert Cigar company filed articles of incorporation in the office of the county clerk Wednesday. The company is capitalized for \$2000 in shares valued at \$1, and the officers are as follows: Abraham Bernstein, president and treasurer; George A. Smith, secretary and treasurer. The company will deal in merchandise and realty.

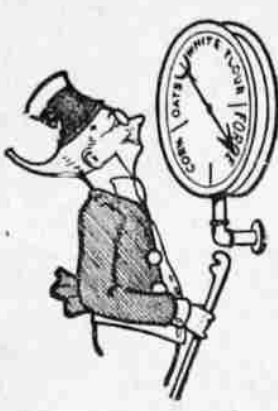
The Eagle Mercantile company, which will do business at Fourteenth South and State streets, filed articles of incorporation in the office of the county clerk Wednesday. The capital stock is \$20,000, in shares of \$100 each, and the officers are as follows: Orrin L. Miller, president; William M. Girard, vice-president; George A. Smith, secretary and treasurer. The company will deal in merchandise and realty.

The Merchants' bank filed articles of incorporation in the county clerk's office Wednesday. The capital stock of the new institution is \$100,000, in shares worth \$100 each, and the officers are as follows: W. J. Halloran, 250; Charles A. Guleberg, 100; F. S. Murphy, W. S. Henderson and George E. Chandler, 50 each; A. Fred Wey, 100; Frank M. Wilson, 100; W. H. Bramel, 50. The officers are W. J. Halloran, president; Eugene Chandler, vice-president; George Henderson, cashier. The new institution will be situated in the Judge building at Main and Third South streets.

The Fruit Growers' State bank of Green River, Utah, has filed a certificate of its articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State. The capital stock is \$25,000, in shares valued at \$100, and the officers are as follows: Doren Ferrine, president; George Thurman, vice-president; these, with G. Marie, T. S. Tanner and Edgar Bricker, form the directorate.

### JULY OUTING

To northern Utah and Idaho points, July 3, via O. S. L. Low round trip rates and long limits. See agents for further particulars.



## How's your steam-gauge? You can't "FORCE" head of steam for the human engine by putting poor "fuel" under the boiler.

is the best energy-producing fuel, because it contains all the strength-giving material in the whole wheat, made digestible by steam cooking, malting, flaking and baking. Every particle of it is converted into muscle, bone and brain.

"FORCE" is made of the best white wheat, steam-cooked, rolled into thin flakes, combined with the purest barley-malt and baked. Always "crisp" it before serving it by pouring it into a pan and warming it in oven. Then serve in large dish with cream, piling the flakes in one side of the dish and pouring the cream in the other side, dipping the flakes as eaten.

Your Grocer sells it. No other Flaked Food is "Just as Good."

## SEARCH FOR FOUR-TOED HORSE

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

While the majority of Americans are taking vacations at seashore or mountain, or pretending that they are cool and comfortable in their own darkened homes, several sturdy wise men are going carefully over the hills and valleys of Wyoming in quest of a four-toed horse. They do not travel with lasso and running noose, expecting to bring him in as does the Texas cowboy who ropes a wild mustang. Neither will they create him or send him home in a jolting cattle or horse car. Nor will they put him in a zoo—if he is found. They hunt for him with pick and shovel in the edges of overhanging cliffs or far below the surface of the earth. They will bring him back in a box that would be much too small for a Merry Widow hat, each part of him carefully fixed in a matrix. He will be put in a museum in a glass case and he who runs may read that this is a rare and wonderful thing, whose price is above rubies. For, you see, he died something over two million years ago, before the dawn of the history of mankind in the world, when this continent was still in the making.

This work is in charge of one of the three expeditions that the American Museum of Natural History of New York is sending out for summer service in the West. The first of these expeditions has gone to Nebraska to study the fossils of the Miocene period, and bring home the remains of mammals that flourished a million years ago. The party which is to leave next month will head for Montana and look for fossils of a period of four million years ago, the specific object being the acquisition of the complete remains of a horned dinosaur, which they hope to install in the recently fitted dinosaur room of the museum. There is yet no complete specimen of this fossil known. The party which left recently is the one that expects to look for the four-toed horse, and also for its descendant, the three-toed horse.

A few years ago these Wyoming beds yielded to enthusiastic paleontologists the fossil remains of a tiny animal about the size of a fox terrier. Its front feet showed four distinct toes, its hind feet three. And this proved to be the remote ancestor of the horse of today. Fragment by fragment, bone by bone, dust by dust, these men of science worked out the supposed shape, color and size of this tiny horse, and through the generosity of Pierpont Morgan were able to make a little plaster animal that represented the possible appearance of the Protobiont. This model stands in the museum in the same alcove with a Percheron draught horse, and its entire little body and tiny pointed head do not equal in bulk the big benevolent head of the Percheron.

The little horse of the Eocene period measured twelve inches at the shoulder. Later he grew to fourteen inches. His calculable ages passed and his descendants of the Miocene period stood eighteen inches high and had three toes on each foot. Eons later he grew taller still, his feet grew harder, and on each were still three toes, but he measured almost ten hands at the withers and his head and neck had grown long. One branch of his family at this time, the Hypophippus, must have looked great like a Virginia deer. Time swung on. Where the four-toed horse had found the foliage of the trees in easy reach of his tiny head, and where he had

spread his feet to lift him from the soft soil of the tropical forest beds, his children of the next two million years had to experience vast changes in their physical makeup to keep pace with the changes of nature. Age by age the spongy, forest-sot lowlands were raised higher and higher above the sea level, and with greater altitude, decrease of humidity and increase of coolness, the rank overhanging vegetation must needs give place to grasses.

As the trees receded and the grass came, the descendants of the little Protobiont, too, changed. The feet hardened to suit the firmer soil, the legs grew longer and the heels higher, to allow him to swing over greater distances, and the neck grew longer to allow him to reach the grasses at his feet, while the teeth changed to suit the herbage. A wide feeding range was his before the Age of Ice. He has left his trail from Escholtz bay on the north to Patagonia on the south. From the four-toed little dog-like animal of the Eocene period to the horse, the ass and the zebra of today, the only animals that walk on one toe, has been a long, long way. Tribes by tribes they flourished and grew extinct as a class, leaving to their posterity the task of remodeling themselves to meet the moods of a changing earth. These American horses are generally believed to be the original ancestors of all the extinct members of the horse family in the world, but the fact cannot be definitely established until the Pliocene deposits of Central Asia have been explored.

When the first explorers came to American shores and penetrated, with the zeal of Spanish conquistador or Spanish missionary priest, the wilds of the new world, all trace of the horse family had gone, and so remote in the past was its disappearance that the red men of the valleys, the hills and plains had not even a tradition of them, and were seized with terror at the sight of the queer beasts that the soldiers brought. Why the horse and his mates had disappeared so completely science has not been able to answer. The prolonged winter of the ice age may have swept them out of existence. Hunters in some remote prehistoric time may have stalked them as they did other game, and so have brought about only the survival of their own cunning. Between them on the one hand and the newly-come bison and antelope on the other there may have been competition for the feeding grounds of forest and plain, and the horses may have been forested. Or possibly prolonged drought or disease took too heavy toll of their number to allow them to ever recoup their losses.

As it is, so many members of this world-old family lived and died on this continent, leaving their bones in valley, lake and river bed, that there are vast sections of the west known to paleontologists as "bone beds." Through these as through the pages of an illustrated book, American scientists have traced the evolution of the horse, finding ten different genera, and twenty-six different species. Every track of these they have studied, they some day expect to find another and older member of the family, one that will have five toes on its marsh-trekking little foot. This may sometime be discovered in the fertile fields of the west, for that region is especially rich in fossils of all the ages of this very old continent. The existing fossil specimens of the prehis-

toric horse family now in the museum in New York are from Nebraska, central Oregon, central Florida, southern Texas, from Kansas, Louisiana and Alaska, and one collection from the phosphate mines near Charleston, South Carolina. The Texas specimens brought back by the expedition of 1899 are most like the modern horse and show that generation to have been about the size of a draught horse.

The American Museum of Natural History had its beginning on April 9, 1869, when an act of the New York Legislature created it. The cornerstone for the present building was laid by President Grant on June 2, 1874, and three years later it was opened to the public. When all the various wings of the building are eventually opened it will occupy the whole eighteen acres of the tract next to Central Park. As an educational factor it is one of the leading institutions of the world, conducting, with the cooperation of the city board of education, a series of free lectures and special courses of study through the winters. Last year's records show that 100,000 admissions were made, 600,000 more than that of any other big museum in this country. The Smithsonian Institution and National Museum at Washington coming next with 350,547. The staff of mammals is naturally large, but it was not until 1891 that the department of vertebrate paleontology was established and the most important expeditions in the interest of fossils were sent out. In the Hall of Fossil Mammals the institution makes an effort to make clear to all the broad, underlying laws that govern the evolution of the animal kingdom, and the department by comparative anatomy the laws of evolution. The exploitation of such a science requires much actual digging. These men have dug in the beds of ancient seas for fossils from the Fish Age. They have tramped tirelessly through the unattractive Bad Lands to note with keen eyes any bit of bone projecting from rocky ledge, or a worn bed of some stream. They have preserved bones of such a chalky nature that the novice stands with mouth agape at such art, such patience. One special bit of work, noteworthy for the time and care bestowed on it, was that begun in 1898 and finished in 1905.

An expedition went to Wyoming in 1908 and there found the bones of a brontosaurus, petrified in a bed of rock in that region. It took all summer to dig up and pack those bones. It took two years more to remove the bones from the matrices and reinforce the weak and crumbling parts. Then more time was spent in assorting the parts, then two years more in articulating them, and finally it was mounted and ready for exhibition in 1905, when the Hall of Dinosaurs was opened. The monster skeletons that had been collected since 1897 were exhibited. This world-famous brontosaurus skeleton measures sixty-eight feet, six inches long, and fifteen feet two inches high.

In 1903 the department of vertebrate paleontology sent an expedition in search of the three-toed horse, when the famous Bone Cabin Quarry was opened; in 1901 it sent men on this same mission to search the beds of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska; in 1902 it sent expeditions for dinosaurs and prehistoric reptiles; in 1903 it sent men to the Badlands where the first fossils were found in 1870, and brought home 250 specimens of various animals; four expeditions went to South Dakota in 1904; in 1905 it sent three successful expeditions, one to Montana for dinosaurs, one to Wyoming for mammals of the Eocene period, and one to South Dakota for other mammals. By this summer's expedition promise to be most important of all. Excavating is no longer the hit or miss performance of a quarter of a century ago, but follows as clearly defined rules as any exact science could demand, and such energy and enthusiasm as the present expedition carries in its workers must assuredly find substantial reward, if not in a four-toed horse, at least in more specimens suitable for the great educational work of the museum. (Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Tomorrow—"Good Roads Movement."

### THOMAS HILL, PROMINENT WESTERN ARTIST, DIES

WAWONA, Cal., July 1.—Thomas Hill, the eminent landscape artist, died today at his picturesque home in the Sierra Madre mountains, near Los Angeles. Hill, who was born in England, came to this country in 1869 and settled in 1881. In Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore he was prominent in art circles before coming to California, earning many prizes by his portrait work. In California Hill devoted himself to landscape and his paintings of the Yosemite valley did much to make that picturesque portion of the State known to the world. One of his paintings, "Driving the Last Spike," a commemoration of the completion of the first transcontinental railroad, became famous in California history as much for the efforts of the painter to collect the \$50,000 offered by Senator Stanford for its artistic merit. Hill was one of the founders of the Bohemian club, San Francisco's famous social organization, and of the San Francisco Art association.

### SOME CLOSE BIDS FOR OUR NEW STEAM COLLIERIES

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The navy department today opened bids for the purchase of three steam colliers of American registry, 7500 tons dead weight, maximum speed 15 knots. Of the three, one was to be built by the Bethlehem Steel company of Bethlehem, Pa.; one by the Steel company of Baltimore; and one by the Steel company of New York. The bids were to be received at the navy department at 12 noon, July 2, 1908. The bids for the three colliers were: Bethlehem Steel company, \$1,400,000; Steel company of Baltimore, \$1,350,000; Steel company of New York, \$1,300,000. The bids for the three colliers were: Bethlehem Steel company, \$1,400,000; Steel company of Baltimore, \$1,350,000; Steel company of New York, \$1,300,000.

Pastor Huntington speaks tonight in the Big Tent, opposite postoffice. Hear him.

## SUFFRAGISTS SAY THEY MAY USE BOMBS

Sensational Climax to Demonstration of English Women Before Parliament.

LONDON, July 1.—The extraordinary demonstration last night before the Houses of Parliament made by the women suffragists in their efforts to secure votes for themselves, had a rather startling sequel today when one of the women, Mary Leigh, arrested for breaking windows in the house of Premier Asquith, declared in the Bow street police court that "The next time we come out you can expect bombs."

This radical statement has had the effect of drawing a greater degree of attention to the entire suffragist movement in England, and, as a result, the police will hereafter have to handle the women demonstrators with less good-humored tolerance and with more severity.

This threat by Mary Leigh, which was a repetition of what she said at the time she was taken into custody, is really the sensation of the last demonstration, for the much-heralded attack on the House of Commons last night was a comparative failure. Nothing like the expected number of suffragists appeared, and the movement was lacking in any definite organization. The two women who broke windows in the house of the premier were today sentenced to two months at hard labor, without the option of paying a fine.

Compared to previous punishments meted out to the suffragists here, these sentences are particularly severe. PARIS, July 1.—A duel with swords was fought in this city today between a brother of the present editor of the Matin and a lawyer named Baudet. The duel was fought in the Bois de Boulogne, and the two men were in an outcome of the duel suit brought by Senator Humbert against the Matin for involving him in the swindle recently conducted in Paris by Henri Rochette. The case was called yesterday, and while it was being heard, M. Baudet slipped M. Juvénal in the face. The latter retaliated by smashing his cane over the head of M. Baudet, and a challenge followed.

Take a Vacation.

Now is the time to take a vacation, get out into the woods, fields and mountains and visit the seashore, but do not forget to take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy along with you. It is almost certain to be needed and cannot be obtained on railroad trains or steamships. It is too much of a risk for anyone to leave home on a journey without it. For sale by all druggists.

Tribune Want Ads.  
Bell phone 5201. Land phone 360-348.

## HEWLETT'S TEAS

Look good. Taste good. Are good.

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Tribune Want Ads.  
Bell phone 5201. Land phone 360-348.

We will move to our new location, 51 East Third South, July 1st.

W. B. RUSHMER,  
Manufacturing Optician,  
73 West First South.

**DRY GOODS STORE**  
222-224 MAIN ST.

## Our Great Semi-Annual CLEARANCE SALE!

Is Smashing All Previous Records

Each day sees additional reductions and sacrifices put before you, and each hour the buying enthusiasm grows in intensity. Don't delay; get your share of the wondrous bargains that sweep everything before them.

Are you interested in a \$40.00 to \$65.00 CLOTH SUIT at.. **\$19.50**

Then look at the handsomest productions of the season; a perfect beauty show in style and materials, fancy Panamas, shadow stripes, Herringbone Cheviots, Hair Line Panamas and other light weight cloths. Colors black, navy, brown, tan, gray, Copenhagen, raspberry and fancy combination materials, all trimmed beautifully and made in the latest styles, but we've got to have the room and must close them out at terrific loss. These suits sold regularly from \$40.00 to \$65.00. Just 40 of them, so come early.

## ENTIRE STOCK OF WASH GOODS SACRIFICED IN THIS SALE

Light and dark prints, big variety	3c	25c wash fabrics that are as pretty as anything you've ever seen, now yard	15c
10c Batiste, big range of patterns, yard	4c	35c imported and domestic wash fabrics, pretty styles for summer dresses, now	20c
Genuine Amoskeag Apron Gingham	5 1/2c	High-class Tissues, Voiles, cotton Foulards, etc., values 50c and 75c, now	25c
Big assortment of 15c wash goods in dozens of materials, now	10c		

## Are You on Good Terms With Your Stomach?

Treat it right—its your best friend. Abuse it—and you'll find there's a limit. When the limit is reached, the stomach must rest. Kodol rests it.

That is what Kodol is for. The stomach cannot stop work; if it did you would stop existing. Not even take a vacation and "rest up"—except when it has Kodol to assist it.

Very likely you never gave a thought to how hard your stomach works. Most people don't until they have to. Sometimes, though, it costs less to do a little thinking before one has to.

Even the galley-slave of the ancients rested—at intervals. But the stomach of modern man works harder than the galley-slave, and it never rests—of itself.

Kodol, of course, will rest the stomach, but that is something nature didn't provide for. If people now-a-days lived the way nature intended, it wouldn't have been necessary to provide for it. But they don't—that's the trouble.

Better keep on good terms with your stomach, if you can. Your health depends absolutely upon the perfect performance of the stomach's functions. Ever think of that—or why it is true?

The human body is composed of certain chemical elements. These are combined to form substances such as fat, protein, carbohydrates, mineral matter and water.

The food we eat is composed of exactly these elements. The stomach must disintegrate this food and correctly apportion it to the needs of the system. Looks like a lot of work for the stomach, doesn't it? No wonder it occasionally needs Kodol to help it do this.

The person who has the kind of a stomach that can do its own work continuously, without assistance has a good deal to be thankful for. Most people haven't that kind. That is why they require Kodol.

Kodol will do all the stomach's work for it, when necessary—giving it a period of complete rest. The rest that restores health. That's how Kodol cures indigestion—which is merely a good digestion "gone wrong."

People used to think that when they had indigestion they should stop eating or limit themselves to a prescribed diet. Others commenced purging with cathartics. All that is very disagreeable and unpleasant. And it isn't necessary.

Starvation or purging doesn't cure anything. Kodol doesn't cure anything either—but shows nature the right road, in short order. Kodol merely establishes complete and perfect digestion. It does this by digesting every particle of the food. The stomach then rests and cures itself. That is what was intended when Kodol was made. It couldn't be any other way.

Kodol is quite indispensable to a good many persons. To all, in fact, who haven't time in their daily lives for a careful selection of foods and diet. It very quickly enables nature to rectify any disagreeable effects of wrong eating.

### Our Guarantee

Go to your druggist today and get a dollar bottle. Then after you have used the entire contents of the bottle if you can honestly say that it has not done you any good return the bottle to the druggist and he will refund your money. We will then repay the druggist. This offer applies to the large bottle and to but one in a family. Every druggist knows our guarantee is good.

The dollar bottle contains 2 1/4 times as much as the fifty cent bottle. Kodol is made at the laboratories of E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.